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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

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THE NEW YEAR, 1887.

Another bright New Year has come to us, and with glad hearts and encouraging hopes we enter upon it. The MARYLAND FARMER has spoken during the past year with no uncertain sound, and we have endeavored to keep our readers thoroughly posted on all interesting subjects as they arose, and upon all the improvements in the agricultural world as they have been developed. It has been our earnest work to advocate nothing which could be considered doubtful in practice, or injudicious in its application to agricultural interests; but we have given our whole soul to the advocacy of whatever we believed would elevate and bless the farming community. We shall continue in the year to come to bestow our labor in such a direction as shall benefit our readers morally, pecuniarily and socially. If we can add to the real happiness of those who read our magazine, we will consider ourselves well repaid for our every exertion.

Continued prosperity has crowned our efforts during the past year. The im-

proved style of our Magazine has met the approbation of our patrons, and received the flattering notices of the press throughout the country. And we have had a very gratifying increase of subscribers; but we hope that the year to come will overtop any year of our past history in this respect. By a co-operation on the part of our readers this very desirable condition of things can be secured. Reader, make it a point to obtain during this year one additional subscriber, and the work is accomplished. We wish you one and all an earnest and hearty

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

CONTENTMENT.

"He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
Embittering all his state."

"Tell your master," said a Roman general to the ambassador of the King of Persia, who came to bribe him, and found him washing the vegetables for his dinner,

"tell your master that all the riches of Persia can never bribe the man who can live contentedly on turnips."

To be content with what we have is the real secret of happiness. The real needs of humanity are comparatively few, but the artificial and conventional are illimitable and insatiable. Avarice, ambition, and desire for luxurious indulgence often lead their votaries through paths of sin and corruption, to find at last that the acquisition of wealth fails to bring the desired boon—serene, contented happiness.

"Give me neither poverty nor riches," prayed Agur, "but feed me with food convenient for me." And the greatest of all the philosophers, St. Paul, said, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content." And no man had nobler ambition, higher aspirations, or in the end more solid comfort in his arduous and self-denying work. He started wrong, but seeking the truth he found it, and afterwards found happiness in doing good to others.

He who lives within his income, and has sufficient for his needs, is rich. He is poor, however abounding his wealth, who craves with insatiable desire "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, the pride of life." The far too prevalent disposition is to live above one's means. Extravagance and show lead to bankruptcy, peculation, and the penitentiary.

Contentment is the offspring of other virtues, one of which is a love of independence. The patriot, Marion, was content to subsist on the most frugal fare while battling for independence. The remark of the British officer whom Marion invited to join him at dinner, and who saw nothing but roasted potatoes, served upon a log for a table, was true: "Such a people can never be conquered."

The truly great are those who can sacrifice personal ease and comfort, and

endure privation, danger, and poverty without complaint. The contentment that springs from duty well performed brings solid and enduring comfort.

We all have much to be thankful for. Of all the children of toil, the farmer is the favored son and heir of the blessings of nature. With us especially it is appropriate, in the beginning of a new year, that we resolve, by the help of God, to be content with our lot, and while we do all we can to deserve and win success, let us not repine at failures, and let us remember that "godliness with contentment is great gain."

"O, grant us, Heaven, a middle state,
Neither too humble nor too great;
More than enough for nature's ends,
With something left to treat our friends."

NO PROPERTY IN LAND.

The recent election in New York city has had the effect to bring into considerable prominence the doctrine so widely propagated by one of the candidates, and which is expressed in the words at the head of this article. The fact that this candidate received some 60 or 70 thousand votes, notwithstanding the peculiar belief he has for years been endeavoring to popularize, causes the most thoughtless and careless to stop and consider what shall be the end of this thing? The landless in our great cities, composed mostly of the toiling masses, who are quick to grasp anything which would seem to favor a radical change in their position, listen to any commanding mind and readily echo the arguments in favor of the wildest schemes. The present discussion of the subject has grown out of the election as before stated, and a letter of Archbishop Corrigan followed the reply of that letter by Henry George Apostle of "No Property in Land".

The idea is that lands was intended by the Creator as the common dwelling place

of mankind, and should be as is the air, the ocean, or the sunlight—and that no one has any right to a fee simple in a single part of earth.

The Maryland Farmer is not prepared to go back to the original condition of barbarous or savage natives and acknowledge that to be the highest and best achievement possible to humanity; to go back to the condition of our Indians, without any ownership in land, but roaming at will over all the earth, and declare that to be God's chosen situation for mankind in preference to the civilization and enlightenment which has resulted from property in land a permanent dwelling place on the earth. The Maryland Farmer believes that land acquired as the result of labor, or through the money which represents labor, becomes individual property, which cannot rightfully be taken from the individual by the community, without one compensation.

We consider the endorsement of the views of "No Property in Land" the first great stride towards anarchy. It is the very basis upon which "communism" rests, and will lead all who sincerely cherish it to seek the overthrow of all law and order, and a return to that barbarous condition where might alone shall determine what portion of the earth anyone shall occupy. It is hardly probable that many of the sturdy farmers of our country will be led by sophistical arguments to espouse a belief which would deprive them of the ownership of the lands they occupy and which their toil has made as dear to them as their very life. Its present believers are among that class who have never known what it was to cherish a feeling of home, and have no attachment to any place, and but little love for any human being aside from self. These are its present believers, with a few theorists and visionaries in the lead who give voice to the sentiment.

It is a dangerous sentiment, and we see a very large number, in all our large cities, who have arrived at that condition where individual rights to property are wholly ignored by them; who are ready at any opportunity to appropriate the lands and property of others, and to use any violent means to secure their desires.

We would warn our readers, now, to beware of the lawlessness that results from the propagation of such doctrine as to the individual rights in property. It is to be hoped that the day will be very far distant when any considerable number of our Farmers can be brought to countenance such views, or acquiesce in the justice of "No Property in Land."

HEATING THE HOUSE.

My object in writing is not to tell how to heat the house, but to point out some evils that frequently arise from heating the house, and which may be and ought to be avoided.

Coal throws off injurious gases unless the stove in which it is burned is a good one and is properly managed. I believe that anthracite coal throws off more gas than bituminous coal does. Stoves, usually called "base burners" or "self feeders", for burning hard coal, are now very popular; but they are so complicated that unless managed by a careful, experienced person they are really dangerous; at least, very hurtful. The draft of a coal stove should never be shut off behind; if the fire burns too briskly, close the dampers in front, but give the gas and smoke free egress up the flue.

There is not so much liability of injury to the health from smoke and gas when the coal is burned in a grate; yet even a grate may be quite hurtful, for an amount of the gas hardly noticeable is enough to poison the blood. In order to have more heat thrown out into the room, grates are often

built quite far out; and then there is danger from the gas from the coal burning in the front of the grate, for the current up the chimney emay not carry this gas away. Grates are more healthful than stoves, whether coal or wood is burned; for the current up the flue carries off the air made impure and heavy by the matters thrown from the lungs and skin, and which sinks to the floor. In the north it is impossible to keep a house comfortable with grates only; but in the South these will heat the rooms to a wholesome temperature, and, on account of their being excellent means of ventilation, they should be preferred to stoves.

In order to keep the rooms warm, we shut out the cold air and shut in the warmed air as nearly as we can. But the cold, outside air is pure, while the warm, confined air is soon made impure by our lungs and skin. If we would not have our health impaired, we must let in enough of the outside air, though cold, to keep the air in the room fresh and pure. We can do this, and yet not reduce the temperature of the air to any considerable extent. The proper way to admit outside air is by openings near the ceiling; then it, being colder and heavier than the air in the room, will gradually sink, and, being warmed on its way, will not be cold, by the time it reaches our bodies, a brisk horizontal current is produced which chills us. It is very proper to stop all openings in the floor; along baseboards, and about the lower parts of windows; but let the windows be let down a little from the top and the transom be somewhat ajar. We Americans likely keep our houses too warm; certainly many of us keep them too close.

S. M. J.

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Quality is becoming a more prominent element than ever before in the sale of all kinds of dairy products, and its prominence is bound still to grow.

SHELTERING SWINE.

It may appear to be a rash assertion that any class of farm animals suffer more from shelter than from the lack of it, and yet I doubt if this may not be safely said of swine. We have been told so long—for years—of the hurt done to animals by exposing them to severe weather, that we are fully convinced that animals are made to suffer much because of the lack of shelter; but only lately has it become understood by the most progressive that the darkness and foul air of many shelters are more hurtful to the animals than exposure, which would insure them light and pure air, would be. The lower animals are as much hurt by darkness, foul air and sudden exposure, as are human beings; and from these causes hogs suffer more than any other farm animals. This is because, first; their shelters are the most carelessly planned and constructed; and, second, they most rapidly foul the air in their shelters. A shelter for a horse or a steer is made of a decent height, at least; but the shelter for the swine is made so low that they can scarcely get into it, and in this low shelter the foul air and moisture must collect. No ray of sunshine can penetrate, no current of cleansing air. No effort is made, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to ventilate swine shelters; nor is any provision made for the entrance into them of the blessed sunshine. The construction of these shelters is such as to make them damp, dark, and filled with foul air.

The evil is made all the greater by the characteristics of the animals. We have never been able to see wherein the hog is more filthy than the horse, ox, or sheep. It is the only domestic animal we know of that does not deposit its manure in its shelter. Notwithstanding that I think the filthiness usually attributed to the hog is a slander, the exhalations from

its lungs and skin are unusually foul. This proceeds from the food and the bodily composition of the animal; and as a result the air about it, if confined, is rendered very foul. Unless its shelter is well ventilated, it is sure to breathe very foul air.

Often swine are made too warm. The bodies of hogs are compact and composed largely of fat, and the animals lie closely together; hence they do not require as warm shelters as do sheep or horses or cattle. Where more than two are in the same shelter they will very rarely need litter. Where the shelter is too warm the hogs become very warm while in it, and therefore are sure to suffer from congestion and its attendant ills when they come out into the cold air.

STOVEWOOD SUPPLY.

It is the "forehanded" man, the man of foresight, who looks ahead and sees and prepares for what is coming, who is the thrifty, the money-making, the comfortably circumstanced man. Such a man will prepare during the winter a supply of stovewood for the summer, if he uses wood for fuel. The man who does not cut now enough stovewood for the spring and summer, but instead sits by the fire and toasts his shins, may enjoy his days the more in January, but he will pay dearly later on for his comfort-taking, unless he compels his wife or daughter to cut the wood or gather up fagots along the fence row. The stovewood needed during the summer should be got ready now, that time may be gained, for if prepared now it will require no time when every moment is needed in the fields; that it may be prepared more economically, for on the farm time is less valuable in January or February than "in" June or July; that it may be prepared with less discomfort, for while it is as much too cold in January as it is too

hot in July, chopping wood is warming work, and the cold of January makes chopping less disagreeable than does the heat of July, and that the wood may be in good condition, for green wood cut now will, till summer, have dried out enough to make it burn readily. The housewife despises green wood at all times, because it is slow to burn; but she despises it most in summer, because then she wishes a fire quick to spring up and quick to die down—just the fire dry wood makes, and the opposite of the fire made by green wood. Green wood cuts easily, hence we are the more disposed to chop it, and thereby we often get into disputes with our better halves; but if we cut it now and put it into the woodhouse, or even pile it up nicely out-of-doors, it will lead to no domestic discord during the summer, for until then it will be dry. Being in small pieces, it will season rapidly. Delaying the chopping of the stovewood until summer often leads to a wrathful wife for the reason that the chopping is not done—by us, at least. We *must* get to the field; can't possibly take time to cut that wood, and therefore the good housewife goes to the woodpile, cuts off a stick, cuts a hole in her shoe, and knocks a chip into her eye. When we return to the house at noon we find that one stick or something else has made the kitchen very warm. And it is true that no decent man will compel his wife or daughter to chop stovewood in the summer or at any other time, unless he is sick; and then he has a very poor excuse, for he should have taken good advice, and have prepared the stovewood needed some months ahead.

Quincy, Ill. JNO. M. STAHL.

If a farmer continues to breed scrub stock, he will, of course, have the lowest-priced beefeves to sell, and he will convince the public that he is scrub stock himself.

THE TERRAPIN CROP.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says the diamond back terrapin season has been open a couple of weeks now and enough time has elapsed to show what kind of a season it is to be. All the big dealers in Baltimore say that terrapin are unusually plentiful and that the scare promulgated from New York is entirely unreasonable and unsupported. Baltimore is the greatest terrapin market in the world, just as the Chesapeake bay is the greatest feeding ground for these reptiles. It is estimated that out of this bay and its tributaries over \$1,500,000 worth of terrapin are taken annually. At the average price of \$30 a dozen this means 600,000 terrapin, and it requires the steady work of over 500 men to catch them. Like the canvas-back duck, the terrapin feeds chiefly on water celery or water cress, and this grass is particularly abundant in the Chesapeake, more so, in fact, than in any other body of water in the world. This explains why the canvas-back duck, after leaving his British home, farther north than even New York aldermen go, flies straight to the Chesapeake. It explains, too, why the terrapin roost in its coves and refuse to leave until taken away to grace the festivities of the banquet hall.

A MODERN DISH.

And yet the terrapin is a comparatively recent dish. Within the present century one of the great planters of Anne Arundel county leaves it on record that he bought the best terrapin in the Annapolis market for twelve and a-half cents each, and that his slaves once rebelled because he gave them terrapin instead of pork. Forty years ago old John M. Clayton, the biggest statesman Delaware ever raised, and who was among the first to discover the almost divine succulence that reposes in a good dish of terrapin, bought them by the quantities, paying \$1 for an ox-cart load, which

he would have dumped in the cellar like a ton of coal. Here the terrapin lay all the winter, or until the demands of the table had exhausted the stock. A peculiarity of the terrapin is that

STARVATION DOES NOT HURT IT.

The biggest dealer in Baltimore nailed one in a box securely and gave neither food nor drink for three months. When he took it out it weighed an ounce more than it did when he put it in. This sounds like a Delaware river fish story, but it is truth, nevertheless. It is said that Washington and Lafayette and Cornwallis and Tarleton softened the asperities of Yorktown by dishes of terrapin, but they evidently kept the delicacy to themselves, for it never attained any great popularity until the last half century.

The demand for terrapin extends to every city in this country and to Europe. No large dinner is complete without it. Its growing popularity in England is due entirely to American influence. Those who have never seen a Britisher before whom is set for the first time a dish of terrapin have missed a study in facial expression that is as interesting as it is amusing. Invariably he gazes at it as if it were a plate of boiled fishing worms. Then after much persuasion he tasted it and

FOREVERMORE HE IS A FRIEND OF THE TERRAPIN.

Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington are the cities where the dish can be found in its most perfect excellence. The recipes are numerous, from the famous one of Sam Ward which captivated the Prince of Wales, to all the modern improvements; but the terrapin, like beauty, is adorned the most when adorned the least, and it should always be served hot. The true way to enjoy terrapin is not to bury it amid the ruins of a multifarious bill of fare, but to give it the whole field and plenty of favor and sprinkle the dry road that leads to the interior department

with occasional sips of good dry champagne. When a healthy man does that he can shut his eyes and say with a clear conscience that life is worth living.

HOW TO TAN SHEEPSKINS.

To those who occassionally kill a sheep we would say: Remember the following recipe for tanning a sheepskin. They make the best kind of mats for the house or carriage, and a good Cotswold skin, well tanned, makes a good cushion for the wagon seat, and for many uses it is valuable.

"For mats, take two long wool skins and make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with cold, clear water. Then dissolve alum and salt, each a half pound, with a little hot water, sufficient to cover the skins, and let them soak in it over night for twelve hours; then hang over a pail to drain. When they are well drained, spread or stretch carefully over a board to dry. When a little damp, have one ounce of saltpetre pulverized, and sprinkle on the flesh side of each skin, rubbing in well; then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry, then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any remaining scraps of flesh. Trim off projecting points; rub the flesh side with the hands, and it will be very white and handsome, suitable for a door or carriage mat. They also make good mittens. Lambskins, or even sheepskins, if the wool be trimmed off evenly to a half or three-fourths of an inch long, make beautiful and warm mittens for ladies and gentlemen, and the girls with a little practice can make them."

TO SAVE THE BIRDS.

AN ORGANIZED FIGHT AGAINST FASHION AND VANITY.

If the craze for things English would lead women to wear nothing but English sparrows on their hats all the other bird families, the Farmers and the Ornithological Union would be well satisfied. Dr. Merriam, the ornithologist of the agricultural department, is still taking testimony concerning the habits of this pestiferous little creature. Thousands of reports have been received from every part of the country, and not one is favorable to the culprit. In the report soon to be issued, sentence will be passed upon him: It will be that he be ejected from whatever quarters he may have settled in, his house to be confiscated, his personal effects to be destroyed, and he himself to be shot on sight, or poisoned when that is more convenient. Small boys are to be turned on him also. Sheriffs are to be appointed in various parts of the country to see that the sentence is faithfully executed.

But none of these penalties are as severe a punishment as would be the favor of fashionable women. The reports of the Ornithological Union show that for a bird to attract the attention of women is to court annihilation. The American song birds of fine plumage were on a fair way to extermination before the ornithologists took the matter in hand, and unless they succeed in breaking up the fashion of wearing feathers in hats there will soon be no birds but dead birds.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

A STAR reporter was talking the other day with Dr. Merriam about the progress made by the society for the protection of song birds.

"We are meeting with great success," he said. "The best ladies are refusing to wear stuffed birds and wings on their hats,

and soon, I expect, no respectable woman will wear a hat so trimmed. There are already fourteen thousand members of the society, who are fighting the fashion, and with such good effect that milliners find it difficult to get rid of their old stock. They can find scarcely any sale for birds trimmings, and are trying to force them on the market to escape a loss. I hear just the other day of a dealer who was selling off his stock of stuffed thrushes at two cents a piece. At that rate there will soon be no motive for destroying birds. Ladies in the bird society—leaders of fashion, are taking up the cause of the birds and are pledging themselves not to wear them. As I said before, it will soon not be considered respectable to wear birds in hats. It would astonish you to get any sort of idea of the way birds have been slaughtered for fashion. Some families have been almost driven off the continent, and nearly every bird used for trimming is of a useful species. Our finest songsters and most valuable insect-eaters have been the victims. In fact, there are few birds we could spare. You can safely say that 90 per cent of all the North American song birds, so called, are useful. The number that do damage is exceedingly small. The English sparrow is the only one that is utterly useless and bad."

THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGICAL UNION and the Audubon society are trying to educate society so that the value of the small birds will be appreciated. Small boys and women are among the worst enemies of the ornithological kingdom. Both must be taught to be humane. The skins of robins, blue birds, swallows, larks, orioles, blue jays, bobolinks, terns and a hundred others are worn by fashionable women. Even the crow did not escape, and the owl sits in sober judgment upon light heads. The tern, or small gull, which at one time thronged our coasts,

fell into woman's favor and has been nearly destroyed. A hundred beautiful native birds have fallen in the same way. Women jealous of their beauty have stolen it for their own personal adornment. The ugly mud colored English sparrow is about the only one that has escaped, and he has prospered wonderfully by neglect.

Clubs for the protection of birds have been formed in New York, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Illinois, Georgia, Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Maryland, and even in Dakota, Colorado, Indian Territory, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, California, Virginia and West Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana and Canada.—*Washington Star.*

MONOPOLIES.

We have always felt a disposition to have a word against monopolies and monopolists, because of the power it gives them to oppress. They so often manage to get their work done at the expense of the honorable but weak, instead of paying what is just and right in the premises. Labor should reap its reward at all times; but where the spirit of monopoly comes in, labor is seldom compensated. A few are more than compensated, and live in idleness and luxury at the expense of thousands of toilers. We should regret exceedingly to have the lands in this country appropriated by monopolists in such a manner that the Farmers would be virtually in the position of serfs. This must be studiously guarded against, for we see traces of such a state of things, in the immense tracts appropriated during the last score of years, by corporation, syndicates, and wealthy individuals as home and abroad.

**NATIONAL CATTLE GROWERS
ASSOCIATION.**

The fourth annual convention of the Cattle Growers of the United States assembled at Chicago November 15th, ultimo. Under the auspices of the Consolidated Cattle Growers Association of the United States, Dr. D. W. Smith of Bates, Ills., President:

At the convention about thirty States and Territories were represented, Maryland being represented by Dr. Charles H. Tilghman of Talbot County, and Mr. T. Alex. Seth, of Baltimore County.

The representatives throughout were of intelligent, eminent men—who know the needs of the cattle industry of the country and how the same is suffering from the lack of proper National Legislation.

The chief work of the convention was the discussion of the question of stamping out Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia which by its recent discovery in Chicago has aroused the whole country to the enormity of the risks attending the breeding of cattle and of the duty of the Government to take immediate steps for its eradication.

It is well known that for several years the cattle of the Eastern States have been quarantined against by most of the States west of the Ohio. This has of course greatly damaged Eastern breeders of improved strains of cattle, but as the number of cattle going West, of this class, were necessarily few—it has affected only a few persons and it has been impossible almost to arouse public sympathy. But when Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa and many other Western States prohibit the introduction into their territories of any cattle purchased in Chicago, the howl that goes up is heard all over the land.

The convention has appointed a select committee to go to Congress and solicit

immediate aid, and it is to be hoped that our Maryland representatives will do all in their power to further the passage of some bill by which our State and other States may receive government aid in this work.

An interesting paper was read by Thomas Sturgis, Esq., on "The Western Ranchman," which we did propose to give to our readers entire; but find our space is so occupied at to prevent our doing so. Our readers must be content therefore with a very short abstract of this very interesting document.

After a few words of introduction, he described the extent of the country which was occupied by this business and its general characteristics; and following this, the physical and business risks of the ranchmen. The stock of ranch cattle came from the herds which had accumulated in Texas during the war; but after once embarking in the business and finding it feasible, they turned their attention to improving the stock, and to this end have bought pure bred animals in large numbers, the ranchmen of Wyoming in a single year having introduced \$1,000,000 worth of bulls from the States into their ranges. He then discussed very ably, the meat supply and the effect upon all classes of any dangers that would seriously curtail it. He eulogized the generosity of the ranchmen in money matters wherever the good of their herds was concerned, and how with far-seeing wisdom their mission was to better the condition of the country, while preserving those patriotic sentiments and courageous virtues which are the blessing of every land which loves freedom, and would become a prosperous and happy country.

The following article shows what is being done in Maryland illustrating the advantages and necessities of such National aid, and also think it should be through State co-operation,

STAMPING OUT CONTAGION.**SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND STATE SANITARY COMMISSIONS.**

At the last session of the legislature an act was passed creating the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, to comprise three cattle breeders, and appropriated \$10,000 to carry on the work of the board for the year 1887. In persuance of the act Messrs. Alex. M. Fulford, of Harford County; John Brady, of Montgomery and T. Alex. Seth, of Baltimore county, were appointed commissioners, and went into office May 1, of the present year. The \$10,000 appropriation was not available under the act until October 1, and in the interval the board had at its disposal a small balance of \$2,000 from the old appropriation and a sum too limited to accomplish much in the way of effective work. In the last appropriation by Congress to the United States Agricultural Department there was an item of \$100,000 to be used in the discretion of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the suppression of contagious diseases among live stock, in co-operation with the authorities of the various States. This appropriation, by special terms of the act, could only be used for the payment of animals actually diseased and not for animals exposed to the contagion which in many instances have to be killed in order to stamp out the disease. The government appropriation was available July 1, 1886, and immediately thereafter the Maryland Live Stock Board or Commission took active steps toward obtaining the co-operation of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department in the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia in this state. As the Commissioner of Agriculture could not indemnify owners of cattle slaughtered in suppressing the contagion unless actually diseased and the state was not restricted in this respect, an arrangement was made with the Bureau of Animal Industry that it should furnish all of the inspectors the disinfecting material, and should pay all other expenses of a similar nature except the salary of the chief state veterinary surgeon, whom it was necessary to retain, as all quarantine processes run in his name. The government was also to

pay for all animals actually affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

This arrangement was made in order that the state appropriation of \$10,000 might be preserved for the slaughter of cattle exposed to the contagion, but not actually diseased, in localities where it was deemed essential to prevent the spread of the disease. Under this arrangement the government has had in Maryland since August a corps of six to seven inspectors, under the supervision of Dr. W. H. Wray, of Yonkers, N. Y., constantly engaged in ferreting out cases of pleuro-pneumonia and in stamping out the disease. The results are shown in the slaughter by the government, up to November 20, of 305 cattle, at a cost of \$6,984, and by the state of 104 cattle, at a cost of \$1,230; a total of 409 cattle, at a cost of \$8,214, and the work is still progressing rapidly. A careful investigation shows that the disease has been confined to three counties—Baltimore, Carroll and Howard—and the State Commission is pretty confident that they have succeeded in stamping it out in Howard county and have it well under control in Carroll. In Baltimore county the disease has been found to lie principally within a radius of ten to fifteen miles of Baltimore, and is mostly confined to the dairy stables in the suburbs. In this field the commission was threatened with considerable difficulty, as the dairy cattlemen formerly took advantage of every means in their power to conceal the presence of the disease on their premises. By judicious treatment, however, and preventing agitation of their work by the newspapers, the state commission succeeded, in a great measure, in obtaining the confidence of the dairy cattlemen, many of whom now make voluntary reports to the commission, thereby assisting the work, which is really intended for their benefit.

All quarantining is done by the state under a system originated by the state commission, which, for cheapness and effectiveness as compared with the plan adopted in other states, deserves particular mention. When an inspector finds a herd of cattle infected, he is required to put around the horns of each animal, sick or well, a light chain locked with a numbered padlock, of which a record is kept. He reports to Dr. Wray the numbers of the

locks on the animals actually affected, who causes their appraisement and slaughter as soon as possible. The remaining animals continue to wear the chains and locks during the period of their quarantine, and all police officers and others are notified to arrest the owner of any animal so locked, if the animal is found on any public highway or commons. This method is comparatively inexpensive and is completely effective. Although three thousand animals have been quarantined in this manner, there has not been a single breach of quarantine; while in Chicago, in the suburbs of which city the disease is as prevalent as around Baltimore, there is a deputy sheriff stationed at each quarantine stable night and day. The state commission are also having the various counties of the state visited by inspectors, to ascertain the condition of the cattle in them. Dr. Wray, who has the inspectors in charge, is a veterinarian of national reputation, a very clever gentleman, and is held in the highest estimation by the state commission. He has made many friends during his sojourn in this city, who would be pleased to have him settle here after his public duties are completed.

The federal appropriation for this important work was only made for one year, and the hope is generally expressed that the Maryland delegation in the national legislature will give this subject particular attention, and, in addition, seek to have new laws passed to further the suppression of contagious diseases among live-stock. The most perfect harmony has existed between the state and federal authorities in the prosecution of the work, and the results so far have been eminently satisfactory and effective. The national authorities have admitted that the disease has been confined to a much more limited area in this state than was generally believed possible; and, while Maryland cattle are quarantined by every state west of the Ohio, it is probable that the restrictions will soon be considerably modified, if not withdrawn. There are a number of advocates for the government to take the work into its own hands, but the experiences in this state illustrates that co-operation secures better results.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

We have read with interest an article from the editor of the *Free Quill*, published at Laurel, in reference to the Maryland Agricultural College. It appears that rumors adverse to the interests of the College, had reached Bro. Clarke, and he determined to visit the institution. He acknowledges that he went with his mind somewhat prejudiced against it, and it is with all the more pleasure that we record here the conclusions at which he arrived. We wish others, who may have become prejudiced, would visit the institution and inquire into its workings; we feel sure their visit would enable them to see how greatly the Farmers of the State may be benefitted by the college, if they will heartily co-operate with those in charge, and all prejudices will disappear. The Editor of the *Free Quill* says: "What was our agreeable surprise then, after a thorough inspection to find the Institution far in advance of any idea that we may have ever hoped for!"

Judging the school by a standard of comparison, it is in better shape, more systematically conducted, more proficient in its work than grades of the same nature were, in the so-called best institutions of the Northern States when the writer quit their halls both as student and teacher. To be explicit, we mean to say, that the times, the advances made in professional instruction, the proficiency of the teacher's work, have outstripped a score of years ago in the best acknowledged schools of a favored centre.

There may be just cause of complaint, because the agricultural interest is not made the leading feature of the College, inasmuch as the institution was founded for that purpose. This much desired feature will come apace. The fact that the school as it now exists shows rapid strides in all other departments is but an

evidence that all other needs will follow as soon as they can practically be reached; in other words the College is in a transition state, just emerging from a state of lethargy and entering upon a career of renewed vigor and usefulness. In every special and minor department a system of thorough organization manifests itself, which will, ere long, reach out to the farm.

As an old student, at ease with the ways of pupils we sought for information by close questioning and plain intercourse with the scholars. Not that we had any misgiving of the accuracy of any representation made by the professors, but for the simple reason that we were determined to know for our own satisfaction, and because we owe a duty to the public. In this personal canvass among the students we gained the information sought.

There should be no hesitancy in pronouncing the Maryland Agricultural College an institution that deserves the good wishes and the hearty support of our people. As a school for young men, we know of none better. The training the young cadets receive is plainly marked upon their personal deportment and the evidences of their work are visible in the recitation rooms at every turn. The instruction is thorough—emphatically so. With sincerity and candor, we do not hesitate to write that we know of no school, all things considered, that surpasses this College in the departments that are now actively at work. If the Agricultural branch of the institution was as thoroughly equipped as are the other courses in the curriculum, it could be said that no school could surpass it.

The article also gives at length a description of the numerous renovations and improvements made by the President, Mr. Smith, which we would with pleasure copy had we the room to do so. We hope the article in the *Quill* will be read by every Farmer in Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is not often we feel like placing in our columns any extensive quotations from the messages of the presidents. But having read all the messages from that of Jackson down to the present one of Cleveland, we have no recollection of any previous one that has given more prominent attention to the great subjects of agriculture and labor than Mr. Cleveland has done, and we congratulate the farming community on the hearty interest he evidently takes in matters relating to agriculture.

The following extracts will serve to show some of the points which particularly interests farmers; the first relating to taxation:

"All the people know that the average rate of Federal taxation upon imports is to-day, in time of peace, but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more, than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the Union.

It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports; and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand, that by a revision of our revenue laws, the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representative in the legislative branch of the Government.

In readjusting the burdens of Federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions, should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of advantages to

which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it, they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered.

A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest; and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

But our farmers and agriculturists—those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all—are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other citizens, in a just and careful system of Federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work, number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil and no interposition of the Government enhances to any great extent the value of their products. And yet for many of the necessities and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit which, by the action of the Government is given to the more favored manufacturer."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide settlements or cultivation, and not only without attention of residence, but for the purpose of their aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of foreigners, invites serious and immediate attention.

I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income

annually accumulating, be released to the people, by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessities of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by an American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities.

Last year an executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of fences which inclosed the public domain.

The removal of the fences still remaining will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the Government is or shall be invested by the Congress for that purpose.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The relation of labor to capital and of laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen.

In a special message transmitted to the Congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present Labor Bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the States, the application of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers. And I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitrators, if carefully selected and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of controversies of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of Federal regulation.

I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of the Congress.

But after all has been done by the passage of laws, either Federal or State, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true

American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people, that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and in a spirit of American fairness, generally accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association held its annual meeting at Raine's Hall, President Frank Brown in the chair. We were present at this annual meeting, and were extremely gratified to see the large concourse of interested members who had assembled. Undoubtedly it was the largest annual meeting ever held by the society, and a decided increase in interest was manifested by those assembled. Our State society should include all the agricultural interests of the State in its scope of deliberation, and should properly gather into it the best talent, and give expression to the ripest knowledge of farmers throughout the State. It pleases us to see the grand awakening which such an annual meeting seems to herald, in behalf of the prosperity of Maryland farmers.

The following list of officers was elected for the ensuing year:

President, Frank Brown; general secretary and treasurer, David Cowan; executive committee, T. Alexander Seth, R. F. Maynard, Charles T. Cockey, E. Gittings Merryman, William R. Devries, Delano S.

Fitzgerald, Alexander M. Fulford, E. B. Emory and J. E. Phillips.

The vice-presidents elected were:

Colonel L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick county; W. W. Corcoran, of the District of Columbia; Colonel Lemuel Malone, of Wicomico county; Hon. W. T. Hamilton, of Washington county; J. M. Robinson, of Queen Anne's county; C. E. Coffin, of Prince Georges; Spencer C. Jones, of Montgomery county; George Spencer, of Kent; Herman Stump, of Harford county; Edward Warfield, of Howard county, and P. E. Hamill, of Garrett; Hon. Wm. Walsh, of Alleghany; Dr. E. J. Henkle, of Anne Arundel; A. S. Abell, S. M. Shoemaker, Jr., Enoch Pratt, Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore; Colonel William A. McKellip, of Carroll county; Philip Downes, of Caroline county; D. R. Magruder, of Calvert county; Wm. M. Knight, of Cecil county; Dr. S. Mudd, of Charles county; Dr. Wm. R. Hayward, of Dorchester county; Levin L. Waters, of Somerset; Gen. R. G. Harris, of St. Mary's; Col. E. Lloyd, of Talbot, and W. J. Aydelotte.

The vote for the officers was unanimous, 160 ballots being cast.

Before the adjournment of the meeting Mr. E. Whitman, of the *Maryland Farmer*, said:

"The general dissemination of agricultural knowledge has become one of the most imperative duties of the farming interests, and, since in these latter years the improvements in every department of agricultural work have been great and still continue to show a rapid development, it would appear to be the duty of the State Agricultural Society to take upon themselves the obligation to assist as far as possible in giving all needed information on this subject. It is also our belief that the people will heartily welcome any attempt made by this society to afford additional means of information to the public."

Taking these facts into consideration, I offer the following preamble and resolution for the action of the society:

WHEREAS, Agriculture has become of such importance to this country that the people begin to feel its power and are desirous of more information upon the subject, and appear to be willing to assist in its prosperity; and

WHEREAS, Many of the states have organized state boards of agriculture, through which farmers can reach their state legislative bodies in matters of interest, and said boards of agriculture hold frequent meetings to discuss agricultural subjects and look after the agricultural interests of the state, giving all such information to the public; and

WHEREAS, In states where no such boards exist, and there is a state agricultural society, all matters of this kind should be referred to the state society for similar action as is taken by the state boards of agriculture in other states; therefore,

Resolved, That this society will hold monthly meetings at the office of the president, in the City of Baltimore, for discussion and action upon all subjects relating to agriculture and for the transaction of such business as may come before it, and that the farmers in all parts of the state be invited to attend these meetings.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

NOTES FROM KENT COUNTY.

The mantle of winter covers the ground with the heaviest coating it is said to have had for some years, and many are enjoying the finest sleighing, and as such mantle brings with it the carbonic acid, ammonia and nitric acid of the air, the open porous soil will absorb the great elements of plant food which puts life into all vegetation, and at the same time protect the growing grain from the cold freezing winds of the North, hence the invigorating effect of snows and warm rains of spring. Farmers

should not lose sight of the important fact that water and air compose the great bulk of every thing known as vegetable and animal life; therefore the urgency of having the soil (sand and clay) in a porous, absorbing condition, not only to take up the moisture but to retain it, which is not possessed by sand and clay alone. Vegetable mould is one of the greatest agents employed by nature for this purpose, and to secure such an agent there is but one road and that is a simple and direct one: Grow on the land anything that has the power of converting the mineral or organic matter, and whether it is fit for animal food or not, has the almighty power of forming the important matter (humus and its allied compounds) so necessary for a fertile, productive soil; for without it, sand and clay can never gratify the eagerness of the progressive farmer. It does not matter how rich the land may be with phosphates, carbonates, sulphates and chlorides; all these are acted upon by organic acids, and rendered soluble without the aid of vitriol, and along with the sap are carried to the top of the highest tree and deposited in the growing twigs, leaves and wood. Lime is known to act finely on all soils containing such organic matter, and the question is, Does the carbonic acid, which composes nearly one-half carbonate of lime, have anything to do with the good effects, which none dispute? It is true in spreading lime from the kiln the carbonic acid has been driven off, yet a simple test will prove how quickly this caustic lime will draw from the air its old friend and again pass to its original condition of a carbonate. Drop a little of this lime into a cup of vinegar, no motion will be observed; but the same lime exposed a few days to the air and again dropped into the vinegar, and quickly the motion will be observed by the escape of the carbonic acid which had been taken up from the atmos-

phere. When this lime meets the acid of the land, like results take place; the land is lightened up, free carbonic acid is mingled with the soil, which supply is iron used by the decaying vegetable matter. Hence the fact that a rich, fertile soil abounds with carbonic acid, not in the proportion of one to twenty-five hundred, as in the ordinary atmosphere, but twenty to thirty per cent. to the hundred. Carbonic acid united with hydrogen forms, as I said before, the great bulk of all vegetable and animal life, and when a revolution of this matter takes place, either in the animal system or in the soil, carbonic acid and water come in view.

If a candle could be burnt in a closed vessel and the resulting gasses and water carefully collected, the weight of the candle would be found with the addition of the oxygen consumed in oxidizing the carbon and hydrogen of the candle, setting free the heat of these two elements which are the great condensed agents of the sun in supplying heat to animal and vegetable life; for all know how much warmer a light porous soil of black mould is over a stiff cold deposits of sand and clay. Cold means death, heat life. In the Southern States where there is so much warmth, abundance of vegetable matter could soon be collected in their worn out sand and clay, and then there would not be such loud complaints about these fertilizers, many of which are as good as can be made, yet fail to give desirable results. The good results reported from so many quarters and for so many years emanating from the use of bone, the phosphatic deposits from the numerous guano islands, and recently from the phosphates obtained from iron by the German process, proved clearly that the expensive manipulation with vitriol is not necessary in all cases, and this fact is a great saving to the farmer, as these phosphatic deposits present a cheap source of phosphorus—one of

the great mineral elements necessary for vegetable and animal life, and when deficient in the land, it must be applied. Without doubt fine ground animal bone has proven the best form, in which to apply it; but a supply of this is utterly out of the question. The world's stock of it is a limited one, and the next question is, what comes next to it? Animal bone and tankage contains about fifty per cent of organic matter, bone or phosphate of lime being inorganic or mineral. The question can be well asked, are the good results of raw bone due to this organic matter, or specially to the little nitrogen the matter has in it, from which by the decay of the matter after reaching the damp soil, ammonia and organic acids are formed? These are formed by the oxidation which in turn may set the bone in motion. I regret my experiments in this question have not been so clear as to enable me to speak with the same confidence I can on some others, yet during the past season which was intended as my last one. Some of the phosphates, such as South Carolina Dust, Flamingo, Ocean Bird, Orchilla, Bone Ash and Carib were mixed with equal weight of corn meal and applied to corn hills alongside of the unmixed, and without doubt there was a decided indication of good results; but unfortunately my final determination was sadly interrupted by one of the wettest seasons ever known. And the experiments being on flat land, too much water ruined the crop. The same experiment will be repeated the next season. By one of the Georgia reports I see fine saw dust was substituted for oil cake, as an organic base, and the result was surprising. (See the reports of the Georgia Station.) With my experiments, corn meal was selected as the cheapest form of organic matter that will quickly undergo the oxidizing force of heat, air and water and present organic acid. In the use of a bushel of meal a barrel of the strongest vinegar can be pro-

duced, (and all know how much mineral matter can be rendered soluble in it,) and in passing to vinegar much carbonic acid escapes, and I know of no solvent for mineral matter equal to carbonic acid and water. There is *no plant food* equal to them, for they are the ground floor of all. The failure of my last season's experiments has delayed the printing of my results for the past twenty years, from which you have, on several occasions, published extracts.

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. SHARP.

ERRATA.

In the above article on page 16, read *increased for iron used*, 4th line from top.
Resolution for revolution, 13th line from top.

B. and O. Railroad.

By persistent labor, against every obstacle that could be thrown in the way of the enterprise, the B. and O. Railroad has reached Philadelphia on its way to the City of New York. We have felt a sympathy with its struggles, not from any feeling against any other road or an especial interest in the B. and O., but from the fact that any such great undertaking adds to the prosperity of the country, and gives to the people at large the assurance of better facilities and better accommodations, in the transaction of all necessary business, and in the prosecution of travel for both business and pleasure. We shall be glad to see their work successfully accomplished, and the traffic between New York and the South no longer monopolized by a single gigantic corporation. It will be a good thing for the people to have it divided.

The Farmer's Table.

During the winter months the Farmer's table should be bountifully supplied with the best products of his farm. No one

has a better right than he to every known delicacy in the vegetable kingdom, fresh from the root cellar, or preserved in cans. No one has a better right than he to all the meats which his acres have fattened and prepared for the shambles. No one has a better right to all the fruits of the orchard or the fields, where he has faithfully cultivated them, and has them safely barreled for the winter markets. Bring them out and use them. Let the family have the benefit and enjoyment of them. Do not allow everyone else to reap the best of your labor, and your family be forced to accept what is left. Provide for your own household and sell the balance to those who will buy.

Killing Weeds.

Someone has said that the toughest lived weeds if cut down to the ground in the winter will surely die before the coming of spring. The freezing and the thawing finishes their remaining vitality. We have not tried this; but there is some reason to suppose it may prove a success. Still, whether it will do so or not, we are utterly opposed to having weeds stand either in winter or summer. If you have the opportunity anytime between now and the opening of spring, to give the weeds a taste of your good right arm as it swings the instrument of their torture, make use of that opportunity to the very best advantage. We believe in warring upon weeds at all times, in season and out of season, and we believe in giving them no quarter.

A fine flock of sheep numbering 10,000, which left California four months ago, are on their way to Montana, attended by half a dozen herders and as many dogs. They cost originally \$1.25 each, and will bring \$5 apiece in Montana. The drivers think themselves fortunate in having lost only four hundred on the way.

LIVE-STOCK REGISTER.

CARE OF THE LIVE STOCK.

It is highly necessary that the farmer should look well to the comfort of all his live stock during this month and next. January is usually a hard time on domestic animals. As green food fails and cold increases, they begin to fall off in flesh, and unless dry and warm quarters are provided them, and they are fed liberally, they must inevitably grow weak and thin. Once on the down grade they lose rapidly, and if the owner is not very careful some will succumb to the rigors of the season before spring, and go to furnish the vultures with food.

It is a time too when vermin are usually quite troublesome. This pest is always worse on weakly animals. If, then, you suspect vermin to be present on cattle, pigs or poultry, proceed at once to exterminate them.

Feed the pigs whole corn regularly morning and night, and see that all have comfortable quarters. The beds should also be protected from rain and snow by good plank shelters, to ward off the wind. If the pigs show mange or yellow sweats, remove the old beds and put in entirely new material, and drop some soft soap about in the litter, that the pigs may get well smeared with it. The first rain after will wash them clean, and the mange or sweat will disappear. If you think lice are present, add to the soap a single handful of sulphur to each pig, and it will cause the lice to leave them.

To keep vermin from poultry, feed them well and shelter warm. The last is as essential as the first is indispensable. Without warmth hens will not lay, and well fed fowls seldom succumb to vermin, unless the quarters are very bad and ex-

cessively filthy. At this season feed fowls meal or bran, with red pepper and occasionally a little copperas, and give them free range of the farm, except in stormy weather, and they will lay and pay you well for all your trouble.

Milch cows should be fed corn meal and bran half and half, warmed with tepid or scalding water, and slightly salted. They should also have plenty of good clover hay or other provender, and a warm shelter or house where they will be comfortable, and eat their hay at leisure. Keep coarse feed by them all day, but give them meal and bran to produce milk and cream.

Sheep will need no shelter except on stormy or windy days, or when the ground is covered with snow. But they should be provided with as good shelter as other stock, where they should be penned at night and on bad days. It is important to save the manure, and they should be secure from dogs, &c. Give them a little salt with some sulphur mixed in it once weekly.

The three essentials for all live stock at this season are, plenty to eat and drink, dry covering overhead, and a warm bed. Exercise in good weather is helpful, but dry, warm quarters save much feed and millions of suffering. It is bad enough to half feed in winter; don't freeze them too. Help the stock now if you would have them to help you as need requires. A merciful man is merciful to his beast.

A farmer who does not avail of the aid he may have through one or more good agricultural papers is short-sighted, to say the least, and is likely to lose, by the neglect, enough in the year to pay for the papers many years.

PREVENTING COLLAR GALLS.

It is a too common thing to see galls on the shoulders of farm horses in the spring and summer. These galls are very painful to the animal, hence it is downright cruelty to allow them to appear when they can be prevented. They lessen the usefulness of the horse; a horse with sound shoulders will "stand up to work" better than one with sore shoulders. The best preventive of galled shoulders that I have been able to discover is a salt water bath begun two months or six weeks before spring work begins and continued through the spring and summer. I dissolve all the salt I can in the quantity of water needed, and thoroughly wet the shoulders with it each evening. I keep a can in the stable, and in it a cob with a rag tied around its end. It requires only a moment to fill the can with water, throw in a handful of salt, stir the contents of the can with the cob, and with the cob and rag apply the salt water. This cools and toughens the flesh. When the horses are at work the shoulders should first be washed clean, when the harness is removed. The horses soon grow to like this bath and will stand very still while it is being given. This is also a good cure for galls; but it will not be needed as a cure, if used as a preventive in the way I have recommended, unless the collar fits very badly.

The primary cause of shoulder galls is a bad fitting collar. The horse should be taken to the shop when a collar is to be purchased for it, that a collar that fits well may be selected. No two horses have shoulders exactly alike; and it is easier to fit the collar to the horse than to fit the horse to the collar. It is plain that a perfect fitting collar would make no galls. Many collars are harder upon one side than another; and the harder side is apt to gall the shoulder. I like a collar quite hard, but am careful to select one of equal

firmness throughout. Should a gall appear, the collar may be eased by removing some of the stuffing from the proper place. Make a slit in the groove in which the hames fit. Through this opening the stuffing may be removed, and the face of the collar will be softened by a few smart blows from a stick; while the slit will not injure the collar in the least. The stuffing can afterwards be replaced, if desired. In this way a collar can often be made to fit a horse, and thus galls will often be prevented; and it is better and easier to prevent such galls than to afford them an opportunity to disappear.

Quincy, Ill. JOHN M. STAHL.

FEEDING CORN GROUND WITH THE COB.

A new subscriber asks the question, which has been answered so often heretofore in *The Journal*, whether it will pay to grind corn with the cob for feeding stock, or if it will be better to shell the corn first and grind that alone. As we have stated before, this depends on the facilities for grinding and the kind of stock to be fed. Sheep grind corn better than cattle, and therefore they utilize the nutriment in whole corn better. The cob contains more actual nutriment than is generally supposed. It shows on analysis 42.6 per cent. of carbo-hydrates, 1.4 per cent. of albuminoids, and the same of fat. It is quite safe to say that cobs have one-half the value of hay, when fed with food rich in nitrogen, which they so generally lack. There is much said about the danger of feeding cob meal, but there is no foundation for this prejudice. When the cob is ground with the corn, it must certainly be in a much better condition for feeding than corn in the ear, when cattle swallow a large part of the cob without masticating it any more than is necessary for swallowing it. Yet the cob

does not pass in anything like the proportion the grain does; and while millions of cattle are fattened every year in the west on ear corn, sensible people will not be alarmed at the danger of feeding well-ground cobs.

Where mills are prepared for grinding cobs, it will pay to grind in the ear, as, in addition to the nutriment in the cobs, it saves shelling, and the cobs mixed with the meal separate the particles of meal, so that it goes into the stomach in a more porous condition; the gastric juice thus penetrates it more perfectly, and the meal is digested better than when eaten alone. The writer fed five work horses upon cob meal, mixed with cut hay, for several years, and their health remained excellent.

ED.]—This is the season of year to prepare for stock feeding in winter. The above is copied from the *Live Stock Monthly*, of Chicago, which is considered high authority on stock feeding. It will be well for Farmers to investigate and experiment in this line of feeding. Corn and cob meal seems to be coming more and more in use every year.

A PLEA FOR THE SHEEP.

No other domestic animal is so helpless as the sheep. None other is so harmless, or so incapable of offence. It has no means of offence or defence, and is a prey to whatever animal may attack it. No other animal is so tender and incapable of enduring hardship and abuse; and yet, under favorable conditions, it is capable of enduring severe weather, and of living on very poor and simple fare. Its thick coat of wool guards it against severe cold weather, and it has the patience to pick up its living and flourish on feed that other animals would starve on. The sheep is the emblem of innocence in all civilized countries, and is associated with the white dove as a sign of peace and

good will. No other animal is more useful or profitable to keep. It performs a double office of man—furnishes material out of which to fabricate his warmth, most beautiful and valuable clothing, and also meat of a palatable and nutritious quality, with which he can nourish his body. It stands to him in the relation of food and clothing, giving him a double return for its care and keep. It draws less from the soil in proportion to what it returns than any other domestic animal. Its presence enriches the soil, instead of depleting it, and it entails less unpleasant labor, when properly cared for, than any other animal. Does not so inoffensive, economical and useful an animal deserve the kindest regards and care of its associate on this globe, for whose special benefit it appears to have an existence? The answer must be unanimously in the affirmative.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Note.

From a letter received from the Messrs. Powell Brothers, "Shadeland," Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa., they say: "We have recently received a shipment of 102 head of Shetland and Iceland ponies, beyond a doubt the largest importation of these little animals ever brought to this country. They were selected in person by our foreign purchasing agent, Mr. H. J. Ritter, and shipped on steamship "Alcides," via Allen Line, to Montreal, thence by rail to "Shadeland." Added to our previous collection they form a very interesting group, and one very seldom seen in this country. They will make many a child's heart glad." We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
POWELL BROS.

It may be set down as a fact that no dairyman makes uniformly good butter whose cows are strangers to good and wholesome food.

A P A I R Y.

WINTERING BEES.

BY A. J. COOK.

This is a subject, of course, of paramount importance to the apiarist, as this is the rock on which some of even the most successful have recently split. Yet I come fearlessly to consider this question, as from all the multitude of disasters I see no occasion for discouragement. If the problem of successful wintering has not been solved already, it surely will be, and that speedily. So important an interest was never yet vanquished by misfortune and there is no reason to think that history is now going to be reversed. Of course this has no practical value to the apiarists of the South and Pacific Coast. There safe wintering is assured, except as the careless bee-keeper permits starvation.

THE CAUSES OF DISASTROUS WINTERING.

I fully believe, and to no branch of this subject have I given more thought, study, and observation, that all the losses may be traced to either unwholesome food, failure in late breeding of the previous year, extremes of temperature, or protracted cold with excessive dampness. I know from actual and wide-spread observation, that the severe loss of 1870 and 1871 was attended in this part of Michigan with unsuitable honey in the hive. The previous autumn was unprecedently dry. Flowers were rare, and storing was largely from insect secretion, and consequently the stores were unwholesome. I tasted of honey from many hives only to find it nauseating.

TO SECURE AND MAINTAIN THE PROPER TEMPERATURE.

We ought also to provide against extremes of temperature. It is desirable to keep the temperature between 35° and 50°

F., through the entire winter, from Nov. to April. If no cellar or house is at hand, this may be accomplished as follows: Some pleasant, dry day in late October or early November, raise the stand and place straw beneath; then surround the hive with a box a foot outside the hive, with movable top, and open on the east; or else have a long wooden tube, opposite the entrance, to permit flight; this tube should be six or eight inches square to permit easy examination in winter. The same end may be gained by driving stakes and putting boards around. Then we crowd between the box and the hive either cut straw, chaff or shavings. After placing a good thickness of cut straw above the hive, lay on the cover of the box, or cover with boards. This preserves against changes of temperature during the winter, and also permits the bees to fly, if it becomes necessary from a protracted period of warm weather. I have thus kept all our bees safely during two of the disastrous winters.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

No one should commence the bee-business who is not willing to read, think and study. To be sure, the ignorant and unthinking may stumble on success for a time, but sooner or later failure will set her seal upon their efforts. Those of our apiarists who have studied the hardest, observed the closest, and thought the deepest, have even passed the late terrible with but slight loss.

Of course the novice will ask, "How and what shall I study?"

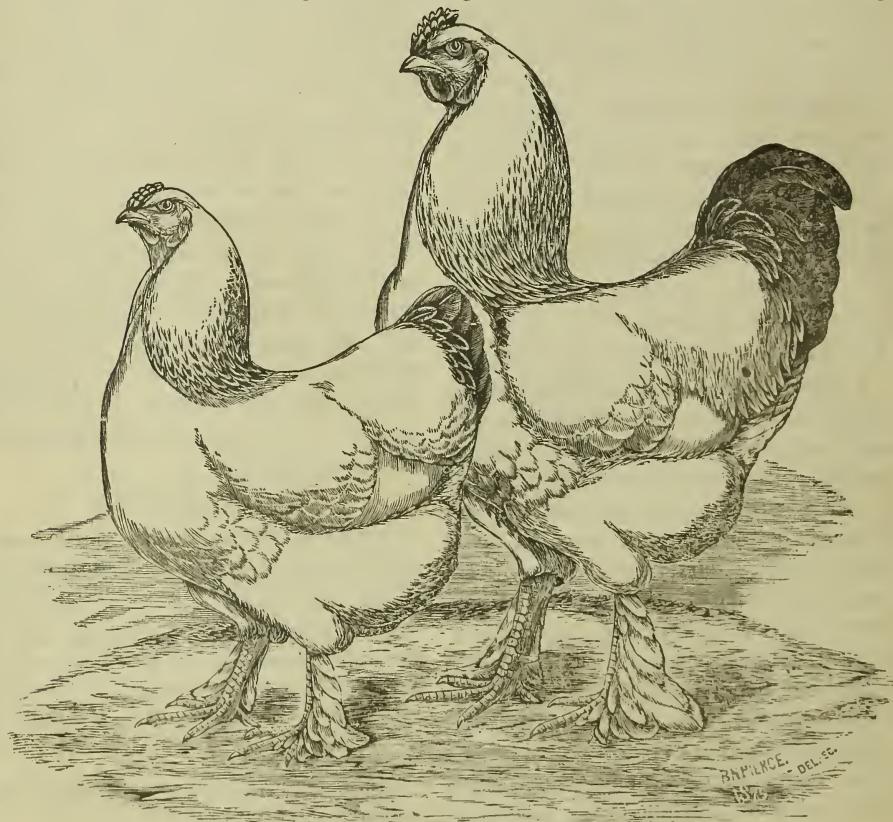
Nothing will take the place of real experience. Commence with a few colonies, even one or two is best, and make the bees your companions at every possible opportunity. Note every change, whether of the bees, their development, or work, and then by earnest thought strive to divine the cause.

Poultry House.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The accompanying illustration which we have the pleasure of introducing to our readers represents one of the most popular, most useful and beautiful breeds known to American fanciers. In its highest excellence we concede preeminence for its many valuable qualities, which, in some respects, are superior to all other domestic birds for general purposes. So long and so favorable known over a larger and more

The value of the Light Brahma is mainly found in their great adaptability to the varied conditions and surroundings of life. They stand confinement so well, when properly cared for, they are in demand by villagers and fanciers who have limited runs and small yards. They can be kept in places where no small birds could content themselves without leaving whenever an opportunity offered and possibly doing much mischief or causing a great deal of trouble to the owner or neigh-



widely diversified area than any other breed we know of except the Game, the accumulated evidence of the majority of those who have bred them, shows the estimation in which they are held in the midst of the closest rivalry and competition in the show room and in the race for public favor.

bior. The breed has few faults in comparison with their merits, and as long as pure bred fowls will continue to augment, elevate, enthuse and stimulate the poultry industry in this country, so long will the Light Brahma find a place in the affections of a large number of our fanciers.—*The Poultry Monthly.*

POULTRY AND PIGEON CLUB.

We have enjoyed a visit to the Third Exhibition of the Baltimore Poultry and Pigeon Club, held at Oratorio Hall, and give pictures of a few of the different breeds. Unfortunately only a small number of the various breeds had passed under the judges' hands at the time of our visit. The show however was one calculated to gratify those who have fine poultry and fancy pigeons. We observed a very fine breeding pen of Light Brahmans from J.

L. Cost and another from Dr. Cairnes, while the entry of John Rumbold of Pullets and Cockerel was a very fair one. The coops of Plymouth Rocks were

very conspicuous and many fine specimens attracted the attention of visitors. Coops of Wyandottes with beautiful birds were on exhibition, also; and a number of white and brown Leghorns. The Minorcas, a very rare breed, belong to the Leghorn variety, and might very appropriately be called black Leghorns. Mr. Stidman carried off the premiums in Partridge Cochins, while J. D. Nevins did the same in Buff Cochins. The Pigeon show was extensive, and only lack of space forbids

our mentioning the twenty or more different classes on exhibition. The incubator with chickens hatched and hatching was the center of many groups of interested people during the exhibition. The little chicks seemed as lively and contented in their brooder, as they could have been with Mrs. Hen herself.

IN COLD WEATHER.

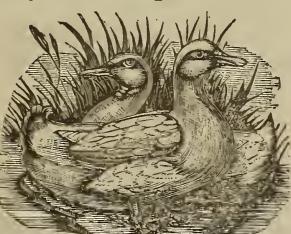
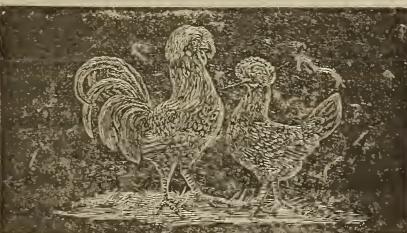
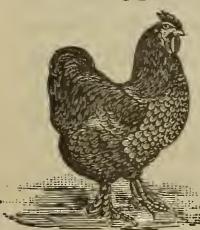
The cold weather is the season when the poultry require much extra attention.

It is the time when they are very apt to be neglected on the farms. The neglect results in the lack of eggs, and getting no eggs the Farmers think they are only

a nuisance. With proper care it has been demonstrated that eggs may be had in winter as surely as in summer. But one of the principal items must be warm quar-

ters; and this pre-requisite very few Farmers think it worth their while to bestow upon them. Regular feeding, good water and plenty of it, not ice or snow, plenty of sunshine,

and good, warm roosting house, will bring the eggs. It is a sorrowful sight to see the poultry forced, in a half starved condition, to seek shelter in any half enclosed shed in mid-winter, with so little ambition



that they can scarcely be driven off from their roosts at mid-day; finding no water except the snow and ice that cover the ground.

DEFECTS IN PATENT LAWS.

The Farming Community are suffering and have for some time been suffering from the effects of a provision of the patent laws, which makes the innocent holder and user of a patented article liable, the same as the guilty manufacturer or salesman.

The whole world has been benefitted by inventive genius, and the laws of the patent office were established for the protection of inventors, who have in many instances devoted nearly their whole life time to the improvement of some branch of the mechanic arts. While no person would object to the protection of such inventions as the cotton gin, telegraph, telephone, the reaper and binder and a thousand other valuable inventions; still, the present conditions of the patent law enable "sharpers" to use this valuable branch of our government—which has undoubtedly been of vast benefit to the country—to the great injury of many innocent persons, and especially to the great injury of Farmers. The evil has indeed become so wide spread and of such great proportions that unless some immediate action is taken, it will soon become very difficult to sell any patented articles to a Farmer. These "sharpers"—we can get no better or more appropriate name for them—work in various ways. One of their methods is as follows: Getting hold of some abandoned patent, now in general use on most farms, the "sharpener" has it re-issued to himself, and then by connivance with a "pal," he brings suit in the U. S. court and by agreement obtains a decree against the defendant, as he is in the "pool" and makes no defence. This decree obtained, the "sharpers" are now prepared for business; territory is portioned out, and they spread themselves over the country wherever the articles are, or have been, used, and armed with the

decree demand payment or threaten suit in the U. S. court. If it be a plow, or a harrow, or other agricultural implement, each Farmer when called upon is required to settle immediately or prepare for the much greater cost of the law, as well as the amount demanded. He is told that he has no chance in court, and the demand, ten dollars or twenty dollars, is paid for a release or privilege to use the article. It is an imposition and a fraud which the patent laws at present enable the unscrupulous to inflict upon innocent parties, who have purchased the articles in good faith. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being thus taken from the Farmers in all parts of our country; and it is time that the possibility of thus preying upon them should be stopped.

If a manufacturer infringes upon a patent he should suffer for it, not the innocent holder of the article, after he has honestly paid his hard-earned dollars, for its full value. Make the laws as stringent as may be so far as the manufacturer is concerned, but the Farmer who uses the purchased article should by no means suffer.

We shall call attention to this subject at some other time, and meanwhile we would be pleased to hear the views of our readers. It is crying aloud for change in our laws so far as the practical good of the country is concerned.

The following extract from the President's message will show what the office is doing:

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trade marks and labels, equals 40,678, which is considerable in excess of the number received during any preceding year.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year aggregate \$1,205,167.80, enabling

the office to turn into the Treasury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about \$163,710.30.

DEATH OF A GOOD AND GREAT MAN.

Perhaps no name during the past forty years has been more generally known to the Horticulturists of this country than that of Marshall P. Wilder. At the time of his death he had attained to the ripe age of 88 years, and all his life from the first entering upon man's estate until his death, his most active interests were those of Agriculture and Horticulture. Particularly in the latter field, lay his greatest strength, and by constant experiments, guided by a clear understanding of the nature of the field in which he was laboring, he was able to secure very desirable results for himself and for the world. We do not think that any other man in this country has done as much for horticulture as has Marshall P. Wilder, and his services in this department have been recognized both at home and abroad. He was President of the National Horticultural Society, and for many years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He was President, also, of the United States Agricultural Society, and was looked up to as one of the leading Agriculturists, and always noted for clearness of thought, and a discriminating judgment whenever any questions concerning agriculture came before him. At the time of his death he was President of the American Pomological Society, in which, at 88 years, his interest had not in the least abated. With the energy and enterprise of a young man he was planning for a great meeting of this society in Boston, during this year of 1887.

We have personally known Mr. Wilder for the last forty years, and have found him always agreeable, social and entertaining.

He was one whose ways impressed those with whom he was at all familiar, as the ways of a man of practical usefulness as well as of a man of thoughtful goodness. He was, also, an interesting speaker; for he never spoke except on subjects every detail of which was familiar to him. We listened to him for the last time about three years ago at the great Fair in Boston.

The whole country will feel his loss.

THE HATCH BILL.

The whole country seems to be waking up to the importance of the Hatch Bill for the establishment of Experimental Stations. Fully a year ago we called attention to the importance of this bill in the columns of the *MARYLAND FARMER*, and urged its passage with such personal attention and labor as we could bestow upon it. We feel quite confident, if the bill is not loaded down with amendments, through the meddling of crazy fanatics, that it will become a law and prove of incalculable benefit to the agriculturists of the country. But selfish men, with the idea of making themselves popularly known, are apt to rush to Washington on such occasions as this, personally to urge the passage of popular measures. They generally have some private axe to grind as the result of their officiousness, and they always embarrass those bills which they loudly advocate, and which would otherwise pass without trouble. We hope no such self-appointed champions of the Hatch Bill will be encouraged by the agricultural press to interfere with its passage, and by their intemperate advocacy of it, obtain a very cheap notoriety for a small amount of useless labor.

Pigs that are inclined to be constipated will be greatly benefited by feeding them a little boiled flaxseed occasionally.

MONT'G FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Sandy Spring, Mont. Co., Md.

DEAR SIR:

A number of your readers attend our Convention, so if you have room perhaps enclosed notice will interest them. I am sorry we have not a R. R. near to induce you to come.

Yours truly,

HENRY C. HALLOWELL.

This informal but unusually interesting body will convene at 10 o'clock (Tuesday) Jan. 18, at the Sandy Spring Lyceum. All are invited. The questions to be discussed are as follows, viz :

1st. At what price should we sell hay rather than feed it upon our farms?

2nd. Is it advisable for us to use South Carolina Rock alone as a commercial fertilizer for our principal crops, taking into consideration its cheapness and relative value compared with other crops?

3rd. How can we make our farms pay us better?

4th. Would not the adoption of the township system be advantageous to the Agriculture of Md?

5th. Can we lessen the acreage of corn to advantage?

6th. Does it pay, in our locality to use Commercial fertilizers on the corn crop?

7th. To what extent should a farmer purchase improved farm machinery?

There will also be reports from the various Clubs, and from Committees appointed last year on various subjects.

ED.]—We publish the above notice with a great deal of satisfaction, especially as we rejoice to know that important practical questions are up for discussion at the meetings of the Farmer's Organizations. And, Mr. President, if we are not present in person, to cast a vote or say a word in behalf of your question, No. 4., we will authorize you to vote "yes" for us. The

Maryland Farmer for some years back has advocated at length the advantages of the Township system, which may be summed up in a few words as best serving the prosperity of the farming community in every essential particular. Take, for example, the roads. Farmers generally are at present lukewarm as to the taxes in favor of roads, and they are in favor of cutting them down as low as possible. Why? Because they are expended by County Commissioners; they do not know where! They do not seem to get any advantage from them. In the township system, the money is expended in front of each ones farm; the Farmer feels that he is getting the advantage of it, and is willing to have the tax laid and glad to pay it. Good roads, too, become one of the sources of competition between adjoining townships, and soon the whole country becomes accessible through excellent roads, which pass all the farms, and render them much more valuable than they would possibly be without them. If one desires to buy a place, a good road to it is one of the greatest inducements to purchase.

This, however, is only one point; the same is true under the township system in reference to schools and school houses; in reference to every department of improvement where taxes are laid and expended. The Farmers of a township in their town meetings, are willing to vote liberal supplies, where they see the money is expended under their own direction. But we have not the space to discuss this question at any length in the present number; we shall refer to it in the future.

CATARRH CURED.—A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 213 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB. Food and Feeding in Serious Illness.

Mr. Whitman:—I received my last *Maryland Farmer* to-day. It is a fine paper, and I like its contents very much. I think the Deer Creek Farmer's Club gets up some interesting subjects; I like to read their discussions and many other articles in your columns. The *Maryland Farmer* is a paper that suits my taste. I am myself a Farmer. I raise thoroughbred South-down Sheep and Short-horn Cattle, and your articles on these and like subjects meet my desire. Please send the *Maryland Farmer* another year to

Yours truly,

Boone Co., Ky. J. H. CLOSE.

ED.]—The influence of Farmer's discussions in their club meetings is felt far and wide, and our Deer Creek Farmers as they gather in the parlor of some quiet family, to talk over agricultural topics, seldom imagine that Farmers in various parts of the country are listening to their talk, and feeling an interest in all that they are saying. It is so, however, and we have frequently received the evidence of the fact. We often publish these discussions in the MARYLAND FARMER, as we have considered this one of the best agricultural organizations in the State. Their discussions are eminently practical, and the Club is not managed for the exclusive benefit of a few individuals, or any one class of men. It is run in the interest of agriculture; and Farmers in all parts of the country have become interested in its discussions. Our present remarks have been called forth by the above letter from Kentucky:

A tallow candle or piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs or other garments will prevent the ravages of moths.

As much or more depends upon the nurse than upon the doctor in many cases of serious illness; her care and watchfulness may turn the balance that is trembling between life and death. Of all her duties none are more important than the preparation and administration of nourishment. The patient must have food or die, and the nurse is most seriously to blame who does not see that in one form or another he has a sufficient quantity given in such a way that he can retain it. The doctor should be asked how much he wishes the sick person to take during the twenty-four hours. This portion can then be equally divided and given at regular intervals, varying from ten minutes to three hours, according to the nature of the disease and the severity of the case. If, for instance, the physician has ordered a pint and a half of milk and half a pint of beef juice as the ration for twenty-four hours, and the patient is to be feed once in two hours, it can be divided thus: three ounces or six tablespoonfuls of milk given the first time, the same quantity at the end of two hours, after the next two hours two ounces, or four tablespoonfuls of beef juice, in two hours more the milk again and so alternating two doses of milk to one of beef juice, at the end of the twenty-four hours the whole will have been taken. When this quantity cannot be borne at once it must be diminished and given more frequently. Regularity in feeding is of the utmost importance; when this is observed the stomach is not left empty to crave for food, nor overburdened with a fresh supply while its contents are still undigested.—Elisabeth Robinson Scovil.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER
with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

Indian Red for Farm Wagons and Implements.

RECIPES.

Indian Red, or *Tuscan Red*, one and the same thing, is an excellent paint for Farm Wagons and Farm Implements. It is a dark red, nearly approaching maroon. It may be used without grinding for such work, with brown japan and a little raw oil.

PAINT FOR FLOWER-STANDS.

Many entertain the idea that a flower-stand should be painted green, but those who have used brown instead, have generally been pleased with the result. Bright green will cause many plants to present a dull and lifeless appearance, while the brown color brings out in pleasing contrast the green foliage of the plants.

THE venerable and able editor and proprietor of the *Maryland Farmer*, of Baltimore, Md., returned from a delightful summer visit to Maine, where he enjoyed an abundant hospitality and the cordial greetings of many old friends. As he "took in" several important fairs, it is not necessary to state that he was greatly benefited by the trip. To a man of his ripe experience and close observation, there was much to admire and not a little to learn. Bro. Whitman has given Maryland a substantial and conservative agricultural magazine, and the *Maryland Farmer* has become a faithful guide and welcome adviser in thousands of farm homes in the South. Venerable in years and crowned with the honors of a truly useful life, he still remains faithfully at his post of duty.—*The Southern Cultivator and Dixon Farmer.*

To clean brass bird cages use a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of vinegar; beat, and apply with a piece of flannel and rub till dry.

APPLE CHEESE CAKES.—Half a pound of apple pulp, quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, four eggs, the rind and juice of one lemon. Pare, core, and boil sufficient apples to make half a pound when cooked; add to these the sugar, the butter, which should be melted, the eggs, leaving out two of the whites, and the grated rind and juice of one lemon; stir the mixture well. Line some patty-pans with puff-paste, put in the mixture, and bake about twenty minutes.

ORANGE SHORTCAKE.—One quart flour, two tablespoons butter, two teaspoons baking powder, thoroughly mixed with the flour; mix, (not very stiff) with cold water, work as little as possible, bake, split open, and lay sliced oranges between; cut in squares and serve with pudding sauce.

EGG DUMPLINGS.—Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick as for pound cake. Have a clean saucépan of boiling water; let the water boil fast; drop in the batter with a tablespoon. Four or five minutes will boil them. Take them with a skimmer on a dish; put a bit of butter and pepper over them, and serve with boiled or cold meat. To serve sweet, put butter and nutmeg, with syrup or sugar over it.

A DISH OF SNOW.—Pare and core a dozen of large apples, put them into cold water and stew them till soft, then pulp through a sieve, and sweeten it to the taste with loaf-sugar. Lay it on the dish on which it is to be sent to table, then beat the whites of twelve eggs to a strong froth, with half a pound of sifted white sugar, and a flavoring of vanilla or orange flower. Strew this over the apple pulp very high, and it will present all the appearance of a veritable dish of snow.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

HOW TO CONTROL EFFECTUALLY ALL SUCH HORRIBLE HABITS.

Rochester, N. Y. Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said, "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too busy."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?

"The increase has come from the *universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations*. We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are *constantly increasing* while our newspaper advertising is *constantly diminishing*. Why, high scientific and medical authorities, now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?"

Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc. habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J. M. Hall, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of

Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warners safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

"Well does not this discovery give you a new revelation of the power of safe cure?"

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that *nearly all the diseases of the human system* originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and diseased."

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for?"

"You really believe then, Mr. Warner,

that the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do! When you see a person moping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

"The other day I was talking to Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who come to him for eye treatment were effected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the *eyes*; with others the *head*; with others the *stomach* or the *lungs*, or *rheumatic* disorder follows and *neuralgia* tears them to pieces, or they lose the *powers of taste, smell* or become *impotent in other functions* of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command?"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but *symptoms*; they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kidneys."

It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

READERS of our paper who will send their full name and P. O. address to the Eureka Salt Mfg. Co. Limited, P. O. Box 3241, New York, will be furnished, free of charge, a valuable pamphlet on "How to make the Best Butter" by a prominent Dairy Authority, in beautifully lithographed cover, showing the portrait in colors of the famous Jersey Cow "Oakland Cora."

Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c.

PEACH CULTURE, a complete treatise for the use of Peach Growers, by John Willcox, Bridgton, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, for December, with a table of contents that will amply repay those who wish fine reading.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It improves with each number received, and this closing number of 1886 is particularly attractive.

FACTS ABOUT FLORIDA, from the Pensacola standpoint, John Shipley, Pensacola, Fla., send 2 cent stamp.

AMERICAN Kindergarten, Fowler & Wells Co., N. Y.

CAUSES of the Decay of Teeth, Fowler & Wells Co., N. Y.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1886.

U. S. CONSULAR REPORTS.

REPORT of the Secretary of the Interior.

CROP REPORT, State of Louisiana, T J. Bird, Commissioner.

OGLIVIE'S POPULAR READING.—We have just received a copy of Number Thirty-Seven of Ogilvie's Popular Reading containing seven stories—all complete—the price of Each One of which, if issued in book form, would be 75 cts. to \$1.50.

All of the stories are printed in large type, with handsome colored lithograph cover, also, a handsome colored frontispiece, printed in twelve colors.

This house now claims that they give more reading matter for the money than any other publisher in the United States. The price is only 30 cents, and will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co. Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

A MISTAKE.

The Book Binder made an error in binding some of the December numbers, leaving out 8 pages commencing with page 373 to 381. Will our subscribers please examine their number carefully and if they find the mistake drop us a postal and we will send the missing pages.

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"MARYLAND FARMER"

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and
for ten years the only one.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 1st, 1887.

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One Square, 10 lines	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 12.00
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The MARYLAND FARMER will be furnished the entire year of 1887 for one dollar, postage prepaid. Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer will enclose to us one dollar in currency, check, P. O. Order or stamps, and it will have our prompt attention. The following blank may be cut out and filled up which will save the trouble of writing:

E. WHITMAN, Editor of Maryland Farmer.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find one dollar in.....for which
please send me the "Maryland Farmer," as per the above proposition.

Name,.....

Post Office,.....

County,.....

State,.....

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